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tirely succeeded in giving coherence, nor have they been able properly to relate chapters on domestic topics to those which deal with foreign affairs. Europe during the Revolution, apparently intentionally, suffers for lack of sufficient or connected treatment. Yet whatever doubts remain concerning the construction of the book, it should be welcome for the wealth of information it supplies and for the impartial review of fiercely-debated questions which it affords. As a rule it exhibits the tested results of sound scholarship.

ALFRED L. P. DENNIS.

*The Constitutions and other Select Documents illustrative of the History of France, 1789-1901.* By FRANK MALOY ANDERSON. (Minneapolis: The H. W. Wilson Company. 1904. Pp. xxi, 671.)

THE work of the teacher of modern French history will be rendered easier and more effective by the publication of Professor Anderson's volume. Aside from a few documents printed in the University of Pennsylvania *Translations and Reprints*, there has been little illustrative material available for this subject. Professor Anderson's selection has been made with special reference to the requirements of practical work. One of the limitations upon the use of documents in the class-room is the relatively small amount of information which may be extracted from them unless the student is already familiar with the subject and understands what questions to address to his documents. The editor has sought in many cases to minimize this limitation by choosing several documents which illustrate the principal elements of a single topic. For example, he includes nine upon the "Convention and Religion", eight on the "King's Flight" to Varennes, eight upon the "July Revolution", and nine upon the "Proclamations and Decrees of the Provisional Government of 1848". With such groups the student should be able to work in partial independence of his text-book. The same is true on a larger scale with the many constitutions of France, which are printed in full. The term documents is employed in a broad sense, embracing decrees, laws, treaties, petitions, and official letters. Since 482 out of 660 pages are given to the Revolution and the Empire, the volume will be of especial assistance in the study of these periods.

As Professor Anderson remarks, there will be differences of opinion upon the principle of selection, and possibly upon its details. Although the title emphasizes "Constitutions", the necessity of complete translations of each may be questioned. The constitution of 1795 covers forty-two pages. Would it not have been possible to summarize the less significant articles, so that the ordinary undergraduate might not be in danger of losing his way in the search for the principal features of the new government? Again, the constitution of 1830 is a verbatim reproduction of the charter of 1814, with a few omissions and changes. If these changes were noted, the other articles need not be reprinted. Professor

Anderson's plan of complete translations of constitutions has given to those of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic periods nearly as much space as has been reserved for all the documents of the period from 1815 to 1901. Such a distribution of space has necessitated the omission of material illustrating important phases of French economic and institutional development. There is nothing on the assignats except a portion of the decree of May 10, 1794. In at least one case further material is needed to guard the student against misconception. The decrees of August, 1789, abolishing the feudal system, cannot be understood without careful comparison with the decree of March 15, 1790, which reversed in part the principle of abolition proclaimed in August.

In his notes introductory to each document, Professor Anderson has referred only to the most available books. It would have been well, however, in giving the decrees upon the formation of the Revolutionary Tribunal and the Committee of Public Safety to have mentioned Wallon's *Histoire du Tribunal Révolutionnaire de Paris* and Aulard's *Recueil des Actes du Comité de Salut Public*.

HENRY E. BOURNE.

*La Peur en Dauphiné (Juillet-Août 1789)*. Par PIERRE CONARD, Ancien Élève de l'École Normale Supérieure Agrégé d'Histoire. [Bibliothèque d'Histoire Moderne, Tome I, Fascicule 1.] (Paris: Société Nouvelle de Librairie et d'Édition. 1904. Pp. 283.)

THIS monograph is a microscopic study of the Great Fear in a single province of France. In time as well as in space its limits are narrow. The first tremor of the great popular apprehension was felt in Dauphiné July 27. Becoming quickly a panic, it raged for three days with great violence and much damage to the landed nobility of the province. Two of the six chapters of M. Conard's book are devoted to these four days. They present a detailed, critical, and graphic history of a popular movement, obscure in origin, rapid in development, terrifying in many of its manifestations, fruitful in its results. The author traces with gratifying precision and clearness the first appearance of the fateful rumor, the course of its dispersion along the different country roads, the hour of its arrival at this town and that, and its effect in the various communities. He shows how a vague report of an invasion of brigands or of Sardinian soldiery became transformed into a passionate attack on the feudal privileges of a landed aristocracy. It was not at all for this that the peasants flocked together, but solely to help defend the fatherland against an unknown danger. Finding that the alarm was a false one, humiliated, indignant, they first began their work of destruction as a revenge upon the nobles, who, they believed, had set this rumor afloat for some malignant purpose. Immediately there was an irresistible insurgence of all their long-pent-up hatred of aristocratic oppression. They began striking wildly, burning châteaux, and violently assaulting individuals. But they quickly came to see that the one thing needful was not the destruction of